

# The Nashville Globe.

Published Every Friday in the Year, Room 2, Odd Fellows Hall, No. 447 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.,

THE GLOBE PUBLISHING CO.  
Telephone 4323-1.  
J. O. BATTLE .....EDITOR.

Entered as second-class matter January 19, 1906, at the post office at Nashville, Tennessee, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

No Notice taken of anonymous contributions.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.**  
One Year .....\$1 50  
One Month ..... 15  
Single Copy ..... 05

Notify the office when you fail to get your paper.

**ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.**

**READING MATTER RATES.**  
5 cents per line for each insertion.  
8 cents per line for each insertion (black and white).  
Contracts for 1,000 lines to be taken in a year, made at 3 cents per line.  
Advertising copy should be in the office not later than Tuesday, 9 a. m., of each week.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

## THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

Attorney General Bonaparte who has been the object of jibes from the Northern press for many moons on account of the Government's prosecution of the trusts will doubtless receive equal attention from the Southern press for some time to come on account of his opinion rendered in the case of a Cuban immigrant whose transportation was paid to this country by the State of Louisiana. Mr. Bonaparte holds that it is as much a violation of the immigration laws for a state to pay the fare of an immigrant as it is for an individual. His opinion, we think, is eminently correct and we believe the courts will so hold when the case is brought before them for adjudication.

The South is sadly in need of immigrants, but is not willing to adopt the right means to encourage the class of foreigners it desires as settlers. In the first place it permits hoodlum gangs to trample under foot the laws of its own making, thus not insuring to the weaker elements of the body politic that even-handed justice which those from a foreign clime are led to believe exists in this land of the free. That all of this unpunished lawlessness is not visited upon the Negro was made plainly evident by the treatment of a band of Italians near Hattiesburg, Miss., a few weeks ago.

Again, the South permits the very worst demagogues in its whole confines to travel broadcast and advertise that it has what they call one of the greatest problems the world has ever seen. We say the South permits it, for there is scarcely a man from this section who is successful in politics that does not feel called upon when away from home to talk longer upon the race problem, no matter what the occasion, than upon anything else. Usually, too, the one who can bleat the loudest is the one who has the best chance of being elected when he returns to his balliwick.

Immigrants do not want to locate in a section which advertises a "problem." It is the very thing they are trying to escape when they come to this country. Nor do they want to locate in a section in which lawlessness and low wages prevail, for the latter they have endured at home, and few men care to locate where they will not be protected. The "desirable class," those from Northern Europe, it might be added, resent the adoption or enforcement of prohibition laws as a curtailment of personal liberty. These various hindrances are made known to the prospective citizen before he leaves his home or very soon after he arrives in this country and, as a consequence, he decides to try his fortune in the East or West.

There is no denying that the South

needs immigrants. It will continue to need them for years to come to develop its vast resources. Its labor supply does not equal the demand. But if common sense would get in the saddle, relegate the blab-mouthed politicians, see that simple justice is done to inhabitants regardless of nationality and thereby keep in the South many capable and industrious men who seek other and more congenial climes, and pay better wages, it would not care a rap about what the Attorney General might say about the immigration laws. And when the immigrants come, as they assuredly will with improved conditions, they can be assimilated without the South being affected with the anarchistic tendencies so patent in the foreign element of the North.

## ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY.

The announcement in last week's issue of The Globe that Roger Williams University, through its board of trustees, had come into possession of one of the most beautiful sites in the vicinity of Nashville, and that in all probability the school will be re-opened this year, is welcome news to the colored people of this city, irrespective of religious belief. The people of this city are thoroughly acquainted with the work of this institution under the old regime and are fully cognizant of the many benefits which our people derived from the school before that remarkable series of mysterious fires destroyed the principal buildings. They have longed to see the school re-established, and be it said to the credit of the Negro Baptists of the state, the University is about to be re-opened mainly through their own individual efforts.

We are especially pleased to note that the new Roger Williams is to have an exclusively Negro faculty, with such a sterling man as Prof. Johnson as president. This is a new venture for Nashville, but we believe that it will be one for the best interest of the school and the race. It will increase the loyalty of the Negroes to the school and will be a source of inspiration to every ambitious student that attends. Meharry, with its faculty composed in the main of colored men,—successful practitioners in the city; the Theological Departments of Walden and Fisk with the Rev. Dr. Hammonds and Henderson as Deans, are the pride not only of the students who attend but of the whole race. And so it will be with the New Roger Williams under the new dispensation. The Globe wishes Prof. Johnson and the determined men who made the re-opening of the school possible all the success that their noble fight demands.

## IS IT COMMERCIALISM?

Scarcely a week passes but that some man is murdered in this city, yet it takes a person with an excellent memory to recall a legal execution as a punishment for the crime. Something is wrong. The juries, it seems, are so tender-hearted that they find more extenuating circumstances to send a man to the penitentiary than could be found by a Philadelphia lawyer.

Are the men selected for jury services culled from the whole country, for the especial reason that they have tender hearts? Or is it possible that commercialism is making itself felt even in the enforcement of our criminal laws? It must be the one or the other, for every rascal who takes the life of a fellow being, if found guilty at all, it is usually with "mitigating circumstances," and he is sent to the penitentiary.

The "mitigating circumstances" seem to mean that the felon is worth more to the state—in money—as a miner in the convict camps or as a laborer in the factories at the penitentiary than the salutary effects of a few legal executions upon the morals of the city. Be it understood, however, that we refer to Negroes guilty of killing Negroes or poor whites guilty of killing poor whites for the well to do guilty of such crimes seldom reach the penitentiary and are never executed.

Like any good citizen, Senator Foraker can approve the conduct of the President or any public officer on which such duties devolve in

bringing offenders against the law to account. Criminals and law violators, great and small, should be punished. Let swindlers and offenders in the railroad, oil, meat, steel or any other business be made to feel the sufficient law of the land. All honest men will approve this. But in attempting to punish the guilty the innocent should not be included, and the just powers of the Government should not be exceeded.—The Nashville American.

How about the innocent colored soldiers in the Brownsville affair?

The Civil Service Commission, it seems, has at last put some energy into the effort to correct some of the abuses charged against the local police forces. One of the "hullabaloes" was raided a few nights ago on Jo Johnston avenue and a large number of the habitués arrested. The place was under the management of a man who was a candidate for alderman from the ward in which his saloon and "dance hall" are located, and it may have been a political move to accomplish his defeat. We hope, however, that it is the beginning of a movement to rid the city of these holes which do so much to lower the morals of the city.

With Taft in the Orient, Root in Mexico and Mr. Roosevelt touring the South, each lauding the work of the President, the administration is receiving almost world-wide advertisement. But will the campaign enable Roosevelt to name his successor?

Bishop Chandler, of Georgia, probably had that Chicago preacher in mind who went into hysterics because Roosevelt drank a glass of champagne at the St. Louis banquet, when he delivered his philippic against the "religious sissy."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Irrepressible Ghost of Prejudice or Fear.

To The Nashville Globe:

Mr. Alan Leroy Locke, of Philadelphia, Penn., the brilliant and scholarly young student who was one of the highest per cent winners of a Cecil Rhodes scholarship in the competitive examination for the selection of America's quota, is now about to enter upon his four-year course at Oxford University, one of England's famous seats of learning. Mr. Locke is a Harvard man. He has the record of having completed a four-year course at Harvard in three years. This is an unusual thing to do, and the student who does it must not only be uncommonly studious, but must possess a mind of a high order of mentality; a working mind of depth, breadth and retentiveness; an investigative, analytical and comprehensive mind; a mind highly imaginative and conceptive. Young Mr. Locke's mind possesses in a large measure these essential qualities as demonstrated by the record of his entire school career. After distancing every applicant in the competitive examination, he was awarded one of the twenty coveted scholarships to which the United States is entitled according to the expressed intention and plan of Cecil Rhodes.

Protests from different portions of this country, especially from the South, have been made in England to the authorities "having supervision over the duly accredited Rhodes' scholars not to admit young Locke into the great English university on the same footing or equality with white American students. But Secretary Charles W. Boyd, of the Rhodes Fund, who has been the recipient of the protests, answering them with the authority of Lord Gray and all of the trustees, says:

"Alan Leroy Locke has been appointed by the selection of the committee of the Pennsylvania Rhodes trustees, and their agents in England have the greatest respect for American opinion, and never interfere on principle with the decision of the American selection boards. They regard this as an American question in which it would be a presumption for them to say a word."

The reply of Mr. Boyd, voicing the sentiment of those managing the carrying out of Rhodes' wishes with reference to students accredited to Oxford under his will, was concise, pointed and final. It shows the opinion held by the authorities with regard to the maudlin protests envenomed with prejudice. But it is more likely that lying at the bottom of the protests of the white American students and their friends is a secret fear of the former being outstripped at Oxford by young Locke. By your permission, it would be well to say that Locke has made good, and signally so, in one of the oldest and best of American universities, and, therefore, it stands to reason that he will not now either falter or fail with the goal of his ambition in sight. Inferentially speaking, that is, basing opinion upon a splendid past

## LAST NOTICE!

FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS

We will close out at cost and below cost all Spring and Summer clothing for men and boys, also underwear, shirts, hats, men's, ladies' and children's shoes.  
Don't forget the children's school suits and shoes.

We are sole agents for W. L. Douglas' shoe \$3.50 and \$4.00.

The Most Up-to-date Shoe Made.

I. B. ELLIS, CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE AND CEDAR ST.

ON THE CORNER.

## Nashville Portrait Co.

J. W. TOLIN, Manager.

The only up-to-date picture enlarging house in Nashville where customers receive cordial treatment. First-class pictures of all sizes. Lowest prices.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

Telephone, Main 3714-Y.

118 Fourth Ave., North.

## D. A. DORTCH,

## FURNITURE

AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CASH OR CREDIT.

Your Old Furniture Taken In Exchange.

TELEPHONE, MAIN 482.

N. E. Corner Broadway and Third Avenue,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

record, no fear need be entertained that he will give a good account of himself while at Oxford.

The white American students and their friends are not going to be allowed to inoculate Oxford with their senseless prejudice, if there is anything in Secretary Boyd's reply to the silly protests sent him.

The disease of fear of the Negro accomplishing something creditable that will nail the old tale that he is incapable by nature is so chronic in parts of this country that it makes a class of people make presumptuous sillies of themselves wherever they go. For instance, a few students, a handful, from this country want to go to England and change the time-honored customs prevalent there to accommodate their prejudice (rather their fear) of one colored student. Their protests have gone to pieces, and nothing remains for them to do, but to "get up and dust." They must outrun young Locke because of being more fleet of foot. No mere boast of superiority over him on account of color, without superior and merited results, will be very reassuring to their friends or comfortable to the feelings of the disgruntled quota of white American students.

When young Locke, a high Harvard man, was awarded a Rhodes scholarship, then began hatching of schemes by the successful white applicants to defeat his entrance into the great English university on the same terms with themselves. They know there must be old hustling on their part to eclipse the record Locke is going to make, and thereby hangs a tale. Young Locke will enter the stretch with the leaders and finish with the foremost.

JADECEE.

## BEAUTIFULLY ARRANGED DANCE.

Miss Annie Crosthwaite, of Kansas City, was the honoree of a beautifully arranged dance given by Mrs. S. A. Walker, of 1512 Laurel street, Friday evening, September 20. The parlors were thrown open to the guests and the young ladies in their handsome evening gowns made a pretty scene. Mrs. Walker was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Preston Taylor and Miss Nannie P. Stone.

Frappe was served in the hall on the arrival of the guests by Miss Hattie Hodgkins. At a late hour refreshments were served. Those present besides the hostess and honoree were Mesdames F. G. Smith, Preston Taylor, D. N. Crosthwaite, of Kansas City, Mo., G. R. White, J. D. Ballentyne, W. S. Crosthwaite, Walker, Misses Hazel T. Thompson, Tennie L. Hughes, Sallie K. Stone, Clara Hodgkins, Lee Stone, Edwina Smith, Mollie Berry, Nannie P. Stone, Hattie Hodgkins, Miss Walker, Messrs. Sam Carter, Will Roger, John M. Flemming, Will Davis, George White, Robert A. Nich-

olson, Carl Roman, of Bay City, Mich., Drs. Boston, James Brown, O. U. Brown, Dawson, Madison, Kyle, Harold, E. J. Cordwell, Misses Lena Boyd, of Rochester, N. Y., N. J. Ester and P. Berry.

## IN HONOR OF THEIR DAUGHTER.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hill, of 801 Ewing avenue, entertained on Friday, October 4, in honor of their daughter, Miss Frankie Hill, who is at home a few days from her school. Music, dancing and games were the delightful pleasures of the occasion. Later in the evening ices and cake were served. Those present were Misses Florence LaPrade, M. W. Stubbs, Georgia Winston, W. S. Pace, Willie M. Andrews, J. S. Mason, Nannie P. Stones, Beulah Perkins, Mayme Allison, Beatrice U. LaPrade, Velma Mosley, Sallie K. Stones, Sallie J. Perkins, Frankie E. Hill, Alberta Stubbs, Sadie Winston, Beatrice Hill, Lucile Dobson, Sadie M. Alsop, Messrs. Samuel L. Houston, Dr. Chas. Watkins, Moses McKissack, Samuel L. Carter, Chas. A. Greer, G. L. Jackson, A. N. Johnson, B. E. Washington, Clarence LaPrade, Geo. H. Upshaw, C. A. Tomlinson, J. B. Brown, Richard O. Perkins, S. B. Gordon, Jno. W. Franklin, Robb. J. Brown and Edd Hill.

## ENTERTAINED.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Everett, of 1211 Jackson street, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mason, of Pulaski, last Friday night. Games were the feature of the evening. Tempting refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Will Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Will Thomas Mr. and Mrs. Grant Elkins and Mrs. Mary A. Everett.

## MISS NEELY SURPRISED.

On Friday evening, September 27, Miss Ruth Neely entertained at a surprise party in honor of her sister, Miss Estella B. Neely, who arrived from Chicago Friday morning. The guests arrived at an early hour and listened to a beautiful musical programme, after which they played "Pit." At eleven o'clock all were invited into the dining room, where an elaborate four-course menu was served. Mr. Marshall Reynolds was toastmaster, and all gave their best wishes for the health and happiness of Miss Neely, who responded in an appropriate manner.

Those present were Misses Annie Rucker, Wertle and Lottie Harris, Charity Johnson, Ruth L. Jones, Elvora M. Beaden, Estella B. Neely, and Cornelia S. Bailey, Mesdames T. H. Elliott, Joseph McKay and L. Larkin, Messrs. Marshall Reynolds, J. A. Gregory, Luther Johnson, W. W. Hobson, F. E. Turner, J. G. Kyles, and E. H. Martin.